prise the parrison. His division was composed of Gen- log movement on either hand. tweive pieces of artillery.

then he as to attack and carry a strong fort on our and many other things. - Merulian Cla ion. and Gen. Cockerell, supported by Gen. Young, to mack and carry the heavy redoubts in front of a mos hamedable fort on our right, Gen. French dispatched " News," gives the following bit of history, which will two very powerful monitors. a flog of truce demanding un unconditional surrender be interesting:

and when within twenty yards of their works, so deadweunded in the thigh. But another deeper, louder yell from behind, and the cry rang along our lines for ward, the "Chube" are coming, and like the tiger upon his prey, our men leaped upon the works. And now let in the pause and for one moment gaze upon the acene. The campon's tounder was to longer hear!, the rumble of the muske' had ceas d, 'out shrill 'and terrible from ta k to rack, resounded the clash of bayonets." The lexuns, determined not to be outdone by the Missounais, rushed impetuously forward, and having no bayone's, turned the batts of their guns, or gathering rocks, builed them upon the falling foe. Here fell the noble Stephen Barton, bearing the ensign of the 31 and 5th Miscuri, triumphant over the enemy's works. Here General Young was severely wounded, while leading his men to the charge. Never was the work of death more terrible, while here triend and foe tell to fill one common grave. The gallant Mississippians came parely up from the left, and the enemy staggered, neled and fled, and left us in possession of all the forts and redeubts except the strong fort on our right, to which the enemy now all retired. This fort was the mest formidable of all, being surrounded by a deep, wide ditch, with no appproach but at the draws. Our men were now compelled to rest and get a new supply of ammunition. While this was being done, and prepuations being made to storm and carry the last remaining fort, General French received a dispatch from General Armstrong, stating that the enemy were advaliding 10 000 strong by way of Big Shanty. This me it it recessary to withdraw, for if this was true, before preparations could be made and the victory complace, the enemy would be upon us in our rear. Gen. Unckerell was ordered three times before he would withdraw, and when necessity compelled him, he wept. Pomet General French with tears in his eyes and the two beroes wept together. Youder lies some of Misscari's noblest sone, there flowed some of her purest Eusunes. therd, and shall it all be in vain? But it is our luck. On the eve of one of the brightest victories of the war, Corn is the ear, we are d feated to a false dispatch, for scarc ly had we ber withdrawn when Gen. French received a second | Rye, dispatch, stating that no entmy were advancing. But it was now too late, though there was not a man but begged to go back. Considering the odds against us, Sweet Potatoes, the every out numbering us, with strong carthworks, and the terrible desperation with which they fought, it was one of the most hard fought battles of the war. I bad thought we had done hard fighting before, but | Fiax Seed, there is not a man but will not say it was the hardest | Hemp Seed. fought battle in which he was ever engaged. We A box 24 by 16 inches, 22 deep, contains one barrel. never before on any field used the bayonet.

24 Missouri, was killed. Though individual deeds of daring could not be recorded, I must however mention | Ten gallons Pickled Onione, a few. Sergeant Rice, of the 3d regiment, after laying three men low at his feet, plueged a bayouet through | bearer, seeing our men belt in the thickness of the fight | it being found in the kitchen.- Lynch. Rep. rushed forward, letter in hand, and was severely, if not

I had lorgotten to mention that Major Carter, of the

to subscribe myself yours. MISSOURL.

FROM THE CHOCTAW NATION. It is seldom we hear anything about Confederate operations in the Indian nation. We are glad to see from our Texas files that everything is working favorably there, under the direction of able and veteran commanders. The commanding officer of the district is Major-General Maxey, who long since distinguished himself on the Eastern side of the Mississippi. He causes to be profish d irregularly a bulletio, giving brief notices of the most important even s which trans pire in the c.s. and Trans-Mississippi departments --This is the means the soldiers and citizens have of knowing what is going on in the country. That portion of the army of Maxey's district, which is operating in the Jacksonville and St. Johns, to reinforce Grant. direction of Fort Smith, seems destined to accomplish laportant results. The whole is under the immediate

General Gano figured with the lamented Morgan, and is well known to our readers. Stand Watie is a Cherokee of education and refinement, and before the war enjoyed as much wealth and bappiness as his whiter Will you please allow me, through the columns of triends in the State. Now he has nothing left but his your paper, to give a short sketch of the battle of A!- sword and equipments. His life since the commencement of the war has presented almost a continuous series On the 31 of October, we, Stewart's corps, struck the of struggles. Of the Indian territory be is pronounced railroad near Big Shanty. Gen. French's division then decidedly the Marion. An account is given of a brilwent to the right and tore up the track to within three liant little victory that was gained early in August; by miles of Kennesaw mountain, while Gen. Loring's turn | a party of Choctaws and Texas troops, all under Gened to the left, moving in the direction of Acwerth, caperal Gano. The figting took place five miles S. E. of tuting that place and tearing up the track some dis- Fort Smith, in Mezard Prarie. The Lincolnite forces tance beyond. On the evening of the 4th, Gen. French | consisted of the "Kansas Sixth" and the so-called home was preferred, with his division, to move and attack Al- guard. The first has long been a "crack" regiment. toons at day ight the next morning. The garrison was alike noted for its ferocity, fanaticism and brutality.then supp a d to number about five thousand. In ac General Gano divided his Texans into two bodies. co dance to orders Gen. French moved that night so | whilst the Choctaws formed a third. One held in peras to be near the town by light, and, if possible, sur- son on the centre, whilst the others executed a flank-

gas Stars. Young and Cockerell's brigades, with Advancing to the summit of an eminence where Yunkee balls were whizzing all around him, Col. Fulson Before light on the morning of the 5th, we had gained prevailed on his Choctaws to accompany him over a a position on the railroad within three quarters of a broad space to the face of the enemy. The other bodmile of the pl ce, and began skirmishing with the ene- its charged simultaneously, and the robbers finding my. As soon as light began to dawn our column could themselves previously assailed in front and on both bedimly seen moving to a position around the enemy's | flanks, commenced a skedaddle from the rear, whilst stronghold. The artiflery, supported by a portion of a others fought with desperation, until assured of quarregiment from the Texas, Young's, brigade, was posted ter, when they surrendered. Many of our men clubbed on an emineure south of the town, and the 4th Missis- | with their guns and dealt stunning blows; several gans supplies ment, of Sears' brigade, was detached to at- were in this way broken. One huntred and twentywas a block bouse on one branch of the Hightower seven were captured, and about sixty killed. The purwith the remainder we moved to the north and suit was kept up to within two miles of Fort Smith .nest of the enemy's position, which was now discovered | The number of the enemy's wounded could not be asto be very formulable, consisting of strong forts and certained. Our men obtained a rich booty-two hunhavy redounts running in all directions. After having dred Sharp's rifles, four hundred revolvers, hundreds of secured our position in the rear, in the following order, excellent saddles, a considerable number of over-coats, ticable because of other results, such as the interrup-

will in twenty-fire minutes. At the expiration of the The Index reminds its readers that " Howard of the kees have so long delayed their attack upon this only me anotted them, a boom from their caumen brought Times" is an old effender in the way of forging, and outlet and inlet of the Confederacy. Two or three law to-complaine appoints to regiments and posts. the serily. Gen. French was here informed that the that he concocted the story of the Prince of Wales years ago they might have captured it with but little . APPROVAD Say 21, 1864 in my had evidently been reinforced. The movement being insulted at Richmond. It may amuse your read difficulty, we suppose. But those two years have given was one day too la e, for just before our arrival, five ers if I give a version of this affair as I had it from a to Wilmington the advantage of the scientific skill of a Ar Act to scene the prompt printing of laws of the Conremember ir in Rome reached the garrison, already distinguished Virginian. When the Prince of Wales General whom President Davis justly pronounced one grappes d of three regiments, amounting in all to a little was about to visit Richmond, in 1860, a reception com- of the very first Engineer officers in the country, and ever the e tocusand, while our force did not exceed mittee was appointed, and it was resolved that His Roy- who had shown his galantry upon some of the hardest twenty five hundred men. When Geo. French heard al Highness should not be troubled with speeches and ad- fought fields in Virginia in 1861 and in the brilliant the reply be immediately began to prepare for action dresses. It was arranged that he should land at Acquia campaign of 1862 around Richmond. In his labors clerk to prepare promptly for publication, immediately darmited to take them by som. Never in all the Creek, then proceed in the cars to within ten there-to him labors of love not less than of dutyconject for needom have I seen men so anxious for the miles of Richmond, and continue the journey in open Gen. Whiting has been seconded by other able and in- seen men so anxious for the miles of Richmond, and continue the journey in open Gen. Whiting has been seconded by other able and infar to begin. Every man was confident of victory, carriage. At Acquia Creek the chairman of the pre- defarigable officers. With sufficient force, which we The steam now breame general and imposing. The sentation committee inquired of the suit of the Prince take it for granted will be there, we feel a strong configotten sun had arisen from behind Altocra's towering if anything could be done to promote their comfort. dence that Wilmington will not be behind Charleston | binding of the acus, resolutions and treatise adopted at hills, shedding a bright yet selemn fustre upon the sur- There is one thing that will much and Savannah and Mobile in withstanding the most furounding mountain fields, and the silvery dewdrois oblige us; ever since we left the North the Prince his rious assaults of the enemy. glistened with clear sunlight, reminded one of the sweet been annoyed by the most persistent and impudent teals shed over freedom's sons. The word "Atten- Paul Pry ever encountered, and he is now in the train tion I" and the httle, yet noble band arose to their feet. | with us | Can you get rid of him?" The chairman For a moment then, and all regions as the grave. The promised that the intruder should be sent about his buand coased to moun through the lofty pines, and all siness as soon as possible. When the train arrived at of the while Cape Fear region, and indeed of most of the severa executive departments (the Post-Office De- act. ha are semed to pau e in science, yet awful grandeur, its destination and the Prin e and his suite were get- the State. Its loss would open wide the gate to the partment excepted,) shall be executed under the direc-The "Goddess of Liberty," Crossed in her robe of love, ling into the carriages the intruding Paul Pry attempt- enemy, and no man's property or life would be safe from tion of the Saperiatendent of Public Printing; and such The "Goddes of Liberty," cressed in der robe of love, the fact intriding Paul Pry attempt of the Carriages the intriding Paul thicks I see in this awful sti lness one last, one lingering to Rechmond by the Railroad. The intruder was and families .- Fayette. Observer. lo k to home and home friends; breathe one prayer to Mr. Joseph Howard of the "1 imes," who accordingly Heaven that loved ones shall meet again. Yet in our | went to Richmond; and to avenge the slight, as he calgoom the bright, the lovely hills around the old home- ed it, wrote a letter to the "Times," in which be said so al com s in view. But hear, the shores ore ke, and the Prince of Wales had been grossly insulted by a from Hood's army, " on the march :" rigs along the line, "Ferward!" With that yell, mob at Richmond. Two days afterwards a mandate characteristic of the Missonrians, they sprang forward, arrived from Queen Victoria, which obliged the Prince army, the people, both high and low officers, the intel-

I have full wed the army from Lexington to Altoona, the Lever witnessed such a seeme as is now transpiring letter, in which he said that the Prince had been so anon Allowa's bloody hells. The enemy fought like men, noyed by a meb at Richmond that he determined to er and says that the Cumberland will be left in the rear, y was their fire that our lines halted, and for a time the Duke of Newcastle, and called his attention to the of Kentucky. Every man in this department, without the contest seemed doubtful. It was here that Major slander; the Duke replied that the impudent calumoy a single exception, urges this movement. The exiles, Waddell, commanding the 31 and 5th Missouri, fell was altogether unfounded, and that the Prince was de- the citizens and the soldiers of those two States are mortally wounded, whilst nobly and exultantly leading lighted with his reception at Richmond. So you see the perfectly frantic with delight at the idea, and to disapms min. Major Williams, of the 31, fall severely bogus proclamation was the work of an experienced point them would crush their hearts and leave their

The Times on the Cotton Trade. A heavy fall in the price of cotton would be the rerequired for carrying on the trade, so that an increased a diminished capital. Just in proportion, too, as the cause. trade shall revert to America will be the saving of disband, and the return produce on the other. The fact, also, is to be considered that money flowing to America is not buried or converted into trinkets and withdrawn rom circulation as in India, and to some extent like- been received by Hon. John B. Haskin, of the New wise in Ezypt. Moreover, a fall in the price of the York Democratic State Committee: staple would at once cause large foreign orders, which bave been withheld under existing circumstances, for our manufactured goods to be executed by our mer- Malignant representations and falsehoods are so frechants and drawn for so as to have an important effect | quent in our political struggles that I have rarely un- | is force from and after its passage : Provided, That no one upon the various exchanges. Finally, the most significant point is that, even if the Southern States could sions of a new taith. I only repeat my reiterated profesship their cotton with the speed which persons ignorant sions of an old one when I say that there is no one who have become incapacitated by wounds or sickness for acof the difficulties of transport after the war fancy to be practicable, there would be no ground to suppose that higher sease of its inestimable benefits, who would more we should have any heavy specie balance to remit to earnestly labor for its restoration, by all means which them. Although we are bare of American cotton, both Northern and Southern States are absolutely bare of supplies of nearly all other kinds of goods. It may be doubted if in that respect the aggregate value of their requirements would not be found to exceed that of all the cotton they could even under the most favourable circumstances at present send to us; and as our bonded warehouses are for the most part well stocked with the

principal articles of produce, we are prepared at any moment to meet these wants. London Times, September, 1864. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. Pounds. POUNDS , BUSHELS. 66 Blue Grass Seed. 56 Buck wheat. 70 Dried Peaches, 60 Daied Applea, 56 Onions, 32 salt. 47 Sone Coal, 60 Mait, 55 Rran. to Tucnips, White Beaus. 46 Plastering Hair. fol Uns'acked Line, 45 Cora Meal, 56 Fire Sait, Addround Pens, A box 16 by 161 inches, 8 deep, contains one bushel. A box 8 by 81 inches, 8 deep, contains 1 pock. A box 4 by 4 mches, 41 deep, contains 1 gailon. A box 4 by 4 inches, 21 deep, contains 1 quart.

Ten gallons Sour Krout. Wholesale Poisoning.—In Richmond, on Inurs-Addition, of Co. G. of the same regiment, who was from eating cakes which had been prepared for their leading his men galiantly on; J. J. Payer who gill good smeks. Physicians were called in, and the symptoms a company of sharpshooters, walked up to a rule pit under which the little ones were suffering led to the concontaining six Yunkees and demanded of them to sur clusion that they were poisoned, which was confirmed reader; all threw down their gues but one. He re by an examication of the cakes of which they had parmarked that six were too many to surrender to one - taken. Amanda, a slave, belonging to Mr. Clarke, the Well, said our hero, leveling his gun, you can do as you father of four of the little girls, was arrested charged please, sir, when he, too, surrendered, and the six were | wish the diabolical deed, and a regro man was also tamarched to the rear, our hero carrying with him two ken into custody, as an accessory. The poison used heavy rifles. Another, Robert Theardrick, a letter- was prussic acid, a bottle containing what was left of

mertally, wounded. When asked why he rushed so | CHICKEN CHOLERA. - We learn that a disease is preinto danger, he replied, "I wished to encourage the | vailing to some extent among chickens, which, for want boys" I wish I had room for more. The Missouri of a better name, perhaps, is by some called cholers .trigade lost near two bundred and eighty killed and The chicken lies down in a state of apparent stupor, wounded. I do not know the number lest in the other and remains almost motionless for a day or two-dies brigades, but suppose it to be about the same. The almost without h struggle. A gentleman informs us less of the enemy was equally heavy. In killed they | that a lady acquaintance, after having tried many othlest the most. We captured two flags and about 220 er unsuccessful remedies, made up a dough by mixing with strong red pepper tea. The chickens to which Hoping I have done injustice to no one, I beg leave | s e gave it, recovered, and not one has been attacked since she commenced mixing it with the tood of the other chickens as a preventive. This may be only as a coincidence, but the remedy is simple, and others would do well to try it .- Southern Confed.

> formally retired from business life. The business of the house will be conducted by the two remaining partners

The Presidential election in the United States takes place on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, which will be on the 8th day of the month.

Deserters in Florida, who have recently returned to our side, report that nearly all of the enemy have left

GIGANTIC FRAUDS .-- The New York World says of command, at this juncture, of Brigadier General D. A. The Indiana election, "ficts enough have transpired to Cooper, our veteran frontier officer, aided by Brigadier disclose a system of gigantic frauds never paralleled in Gens. Gano and Wattie. Gen. C. is much loved by his any election in this country, not even by the famous men. His battles in the fall of 1861, on the extreme Kickapoo frauds in Kansas, when the poil books were frontier, with the recusant Creeks, Cherokees and oth- filled with names taken from the Cincinnati directory. er Indians, and the battles of Newtonia, Mo., in the The republican majorities, according to the World, are fall of 1862, with the splendidly equipped army of Biunt, set down in some counties at larger figures than the encreated a confidence which subsequent adversities, tire republican vote in these counties. This is the way war. caused by stripping him of troops, has not removed.

Parody on Moheninden." At Ball Run, when the sun was low. Each Southern face was pale as snow; And loud as jackdaws rose the cro r Of Yankees h .ating rapidly.

But Bull Run saw another sight. When in the deep'ring shades of night. Towards Fairlax Court House rese the flight Of Yankees running rapidly.

Then broke each corps with terror riven, Then rushed the steed from battle driven, The men of battery Number Seven Porsook their red artillery.

Ftill on McDowell's furthest left The roar of cannon strikes one deaf. Where furious Abe and flery Jeff. Content for death or victory.

The panic thickess. Off, ye brave! Throw down your arms! your bacon save! Weive. Washington, all scrupl a waive, And fly with all your chivairy!

WILMINGTON.-The Northern papers state that Wilmington is to be attacked, the land forces being ready and the fleet in process of being gathered. The same idea has recently fixed itself very firmly in the Southern mind, in council near of the excitement known to have been produced at the North by the fitting out | of the Tallahassee at Wilmington and her sailing from and to that port; in addition to which it has been re her. This kind of war on yankee commerce they will are either to keep a far larger force off the port or to provisional army of the Confederate States. capture it. The latter is of course preferred, if praction of rainroad and river transportation. For this purpose it is said that a fact is now being collected at

Well, the only matter of surprise is that the Yan-

If laborers be required, we trust that they will be cheerfully furnished; and if citizens must become for the time soldiers, we feel that they too will be ready and prompt; for the defence of Wilmington is the defence

Hood's Movement-Hol for Tennessee ! The army correspondent of the Columbus Sun writes

Everything tends in the direction of Tennessee. The to immediately return to Europe and there- ligent and the indiscreet all think that the river will be upon Howard of the "l'imes," wrote another speedily crossed, and that a bold move will be made in leave the country. The Mayor of Richmond wrote to and the army will winter in the rich and flowing land sculs in sorrow.

I am glad to see large quantities of shoes and clothing coming up. There is still a large brigade of men detained, however, for the want of shoes. Generals suit of peace, and every such fall will lessen the amount | Beauregard and Hood are stirring up the Quatermasters about this matter, and I hope it will not be long business might be effected with the employment even of before no man will be detained from his colors by this

tance in the transmission alike of money on the one Letter from the Democratic Candidate for Vice

The following letter from Hon. George H. Pendleton, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, has

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17, 1864. My Dear Sir :- I have received your friendly letter. der taken to correct or refute them. I make no profes. shall be appointed under its provisions except persons who cherishes a greater regard for the Union, who has a tive service. will effect that end, than myself.

The Union is the guaranty of the peace, the power, the prosperity of the people, and no ... an would deprecate more heartily, or oppose more persistently, the establishment of another government over any portion of the territory within its nmits.

I am in layor of exacting no conditions, insisting upou no terms not prescribed in the Constitution; and I am opposed to any course of policy which will defeat the re-establishment of the Government upon its old toundation and in its territorial integrity.

I am, very truly yours, etc. GEORGE H. PENDLETON. To Hon. John B. Haskin, New York.

[BY AUTHORITY.] PUBLIC ACTS OF THE FIRST BESSION OF THE

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. [CHAP. 1.]

sixty-lour, increasing the compensation of cartain officers and employees in the civil and legislative depart-The Congress of the Confederate States of America do acrease the compensation of certain civil officers and emdovees in the President's office, and in executive and Legislative Departments, at histomond, for a limited period," approved January thirtiers, eighteen hundred and s xiy-lour, be, and the same are barens, contisued in force until the first day of January, eignisen number and sixty-five, and that the Leuchies of the said act be, for the time storesaid, continued to suca clerks of the Treasury Department as have recently been rem wed moin blenmoud to Columbia, South Caronna, and such other o orks as may be

APAROVall. May 13, 1004.

[CHAP. 111.]

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enaci. That it shall be the unity of the decretary of State effine Conteduate States to Jurnish, without application, each rena or and Representative in Congress, delegate and officer of each House, with a certificate under seat, setting forth the official character of such Senator or kepresentative, delegate or other ; and such certificate, when etxhibited, shall entitle the person to whom it is issued to ravel without other evidence, or any kind, in all parts of he Confederate States, except that it shall not childe him to visit an arm ; or vesses of war against the orders of the mananding officer thereof. APPROVED May 23, 1864.

[CHAP. IV.] An Act to extend the tranking privilege. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do section of the act entitled "an act to prescribe the rates of postage in the confederate States of America, and for other purposes," approved twenty-third of Februar; eighteen hundred and sixty one, be extend d to the agent

of the Post-Office Department west of the Mississippi, and

to the Audi or for the trans-Mississippi Department, upon

of postal accounts.

APPROVED. May 23, 1864. [CAAP. V.] An act to authorize the appointment of commissaries for regiments of cavalry. The Congress of the Confedrate Etates of America do enact. That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be allowed to each regiment of cavalry in the army of the Confederate States, one commissary with the same

rank, pay and allowances as are now allowed by law to

the quartermaster of such regiment. APPROVED May 23, 1864. [CRAP. VI.] Au Act to exempt railroad companies from the payment of dertain duties. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. I not all mach nery and materials in any wis nocessary for the construction, equipment and operation of ranroads, imperied by any ranroad company for its own use, and all engines, and other rolling stock, for use upon

[CHAP. VIII.] An Act to provide for the appointment of officers with temproary rack and commend The Congress of the Confederate States of America do by and with the advice and connect of the menate, to ap-point temporary officers of the rank of brigadier general.

visional army, and assign them to any appropriate com-Sac. 2. Toat the said officers, so appointed, shell only cold their said rank and their said command, for such lime as the temporary exiganc, may require, at the expiration of which time they that resume their previous porma nent rank and command

major general, licutenant general or general for the pro-

APPROVED May 31, 1864. [CHAP. IX.]

n Act to amend an act entitled " An act to eld any State is common cating with and perfecting records concerning ite troops." arproved sixteenth February, eighteen hundred and sixty-tour,
The Congres of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the above named act be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to allow to the State officer therein named, the right to purchase forage for one horse in addition to the right granted thereby to purchase one ration, said purchases to be made upon the same terms and conditious, and under the same circumstances under which officers of the provisional army may be allowed to purchase rations or forage. APPROVED May 31, 1864

(CHAP. X.) An Act to smend an act entitled "An act creating the offine of Engly in the army of the Confederate States."-The Congress of the Contederate States of America do enact. That the above recited act be, and the same is hereported that several other armed ships were to follow by, amanded so as to allow the appointment of an ensign each battalion of intantry. She. 2. That the said act, and this amendment thereto no doubt s op if they can, and the only ways to do that shall be understood and construed to apply only to the APPROVED May 31, 18 4

[CHAP Xi.] an Act to amend the coveral acts in regard to chaplains. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do The London correspondent of the N. Y. Daily Nortolk and Old Point, among which are said to be enact, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, when in his judgement it may be proper to do so, haplains to battahous and to general hospitals, who shall receive the same pay and allowances now authorized by

> federate States. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That the attorney General be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ, from time to time, such additional clerical force as he may deem necessary to aid the law

efter the adjournment of each session of Congress, the

[CHAP. XIV.]

adopted during the session. SEC. 2. That the Attorney General be, and he is hereby authorized to contract for the printing, publishing and each acesion of Congress, conformably to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the safe custody, printing, publication and distribution of the laws, and to provide for the appointment of an additional clerk in the Department of Justice," approved fifth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty one, whenever, in his judgment, they may not be promptly executed by the public printer.

Smallstores to the enlisted men of the navy, upon the same terms as provided for the clothing authorized by said tendent of Public Printing shall have authority to apportion the work of said departments among any number of contractors and printing establishments that may be necessary to secure prompt ex cation thersef and he may have

the same done by job or otherwise. Exc. 4. In addition to the copy of the laws which the members of Congress are now entitled to receive by law, there shall be delivered to them by the Attorney General one copy of the acts of each session of Congress, and one portation; and such written application, endorsed "furnishcopy of the laws of the provisional Congress new in course ed,' by the party receiving the transportation, shall be accepted as a sufficient voucher for the expidenture of the ofof publication, and hereafter every new member of Con-

[CHAP. XVI.] An Act to furnish transportation to officers of the army and navy while traveling nader orders. The Corgress of the Confederate States of America de enact, That officers of the army and navy while traveling under orders of the War or Navy Department, shall be allowed transportation in kind for themselves and their persount baggage, and ten dollars per day for expenses while necessarily traveling in the execution of their orders.

APPROVED June 4, 1864. [CHAP. XVII.] An Act to provide for the appointment of additional military store keepers in the provisional army of the Con-

federate States. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That the President be authorized to appoint ten military storekeepers of ordnauce in the provisional army it the Confederate States, in addition to those authorized by act of May first, eighteen hundred and six:y-three, entitled "an act to provide for the appointment of military storekeeper in the provisional army of the Confederate States," are with the pay and allowances of a captain of of infantry, and five with the pay and allegances of a Bret Heatenans of infantry.

buc. 2. That military storekeepers of the first class, so appointed shall be required to give the usual bonds in the oun of twenty thousand dollars, and those of the second class in the sum of ten thousand dollars. This act shall be APPROVED June 4, 1864.

[CHAP. XVIII.] an Act to authorise the judges of the district courts of the Confederate States to appoint and change the times and places of holding the courts to their respective districts. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, has the judges of the district courts of the Conoderate States have power and authority to appoint and change the times and places or holding the courts in their respective districts, whenever, in their judgment, the pub-Lo exigences may require; and they shall have power in term time or at champers, to pass all necessary orders to eftest such appointment or charge of time or place, and to provide for the removal of the records and files of the

BEO 2. This act shall continue in force only during the Existence of the present war with the United States. APPROVED June 4, 1864.

(CHAP. XIX.) An Act to establish certain post routes therein named. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That the following post routes be, and the same are pereby, established, namely : From the town of Americus. in Sumter county, Georgia, by way of Ellaville, in Schley county, and Beuna Vista, in Marion county, to Geneva, in Telbet county, Georgia. Also from Black Mingo Post-Of-An Act to continue in force and amend the provisions of an fice, in Williamsburg distract, South Carolina, to Cantley's act, approved January thistieth, eighteen hundred and in the same district and State. Also from Manchester, in Cumberland county, North Carolina, to Reedy Branch, in the same county. Also from Rutheford Court House, North Carolina, by William Huntley's, McDaniel's Mills, near Poor's Ford, E. G. Steadman's, Big Island, on Broad river, Approved June 9, 1864. enact, That the previsions of an act entitled "An act to Ford Mills, North Carolina, Arrowood Post-Office, South Carelina, to Spartanburg Court House, South Carolina .-Also from the town of Jefferson, Jackson county, to Gainsville, in Hall County, Georgia. Also from Dahlonega, in Lumpkin county, by way of Cleveland, in White county, to Clarksville, in Habersham county, Georgia. Also from Honge, John D. Harrington's and Samout Perkins' to Big Meadows, it the said county of Grayson. Also from Rye Valley, in Emyth county, Virginia, by way of Esquire Ross's, in Grayson county, and Bridle Creek, to independent Samout Consist of one colored as Chief of Sureau, two Lieu-inviduous to discriminate in layor of coasional ones.—

Rossicke county, Virginia, to Rocks Mount, Franklin county. Independence, Grayson county, Virginia, by way of Noah Rosnoke county, Virginia, to RCCKy Mount, Frankin county by way of Benbrook. Also from Warwick Post-Office, of cavalry of the same grade. a Worth county, Georgia, to Viena, Dooly county; Geor-An Act to previde passports for beasters and Representa- gia. Also from Isabella, Worth county, Georgia, to Irwintives in Congress when travelling in the Confederate ville, Irwin county, Georgia. Also from Riedsville, in Rockingham county, North Carolina, via Went worth and Leaksville, in said county, to Ridgway, in Henry county, Virginia. Amand rouse No. twenty-ore handred and seventy. bree so as to read "from Fayetteville, by Lumber Bridge, Dandarrach, Malta, Gilopolis. Lawrenburg, Springfield, Gibson's Store, and Brightsville, South Carolina, to Cheraw, South Carol na." APPROVED June 4, 1864.

[CHAP: XX.] in Act to extend to the navy and marine corps the proto serve during the war," approved, Febuary seven-teenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four. The Congress of the Confederate Stales of America do entitled "An act to organize forces to serve during the war," approved February seventeenth, eighteen hundred enact, That the provisions of the first proviso of the fifth and sixty four, be, and the same are hereby, extended to the warraut officers, pilots, seamen, ordinary scamen, landsmen and boys of the navy, and to the non-commissioned officers, mu-icians and privates of the marine cerps, APPROVED June 7, 1864.

[CHAP. XXI.] Geo. Peabody, the London American banker, has all matter connected with the adjustment and settlement | An Act to amend an act entitled " An act to provide an invalid Corps, approved seventeenth February, eighteen bundred and sixty four. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the act estitled "An act to provide an invalid corps," approved February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be extended to and held to embrace the ordinary seamen, landsmen and boys of the navy, and the con-c mmissioned officers, musicians and privates of the ty thus lost, marine corps; and that assignments of daty of all officers, men and boys of the navy and of the marine corps, under the fourth section of the said act, shall be made by the Secretary of the Navy.
APPROVED June 7, 1864.

> [CHAP. XXII.] An Act to promote the efficiency of the cavalry of the pro-

of any portions thereof. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do nact' That the commanding general of any army is the any railroad, be admitted free of duty during the existing the cavalry service in his command, and to place him or them in the infantry, who shall misbehave before the enemy, or shall be guilty of illegally wasting, spoilating or ap.

any railroad, be admitted free of duty during the existing the cavalry service in his command, and to place him or eighteen hundred and sixty-six, for each year proceding will be dealt with as the law directs.

B. B. McRAE, Sheriff.

APPROVED May 23, 1864.

Oct. 24.

propriating to his own use any private property, or of dong any violence to any citizen. SEC. 2. That the borses belonging to persons so dismounted, and which they may have had in the service, may be enact. That the President be, and he is nereby authorized, taken for the use of the army, and the appraised value thereof shall be paid to the owner. APPROED June 7, 1864. Oct 24-41-law4w

> [CHAP. XXIII.] An Act to amend the act approved February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to allow commissioned officers of the army rations, and the privelege of purchasing clothing from the Quartermas-

The Congress of the Confederate States of America enact, That all commissioned officers in the army and nawe shall be entitled to one ration, and all commissioned officers in the field and affect, in addition thereto, shall be allowed to purchase from any commissary or other officer required to issue subsistence to soldiers, marines, or seamen, at the prime cost thereof, including transportation, as follows: One ration each for officers of and below the rank of colonel : two rations each for officers of the rank of brigadier general, major general, and lieutenant general; and three rations each for a general; one ration each for commissioned officers of the navy of and below the rank of commander, and two rations each for officers above that

SEC. 2. That an officer shall not draw or purchase, at any time, more of the compotent part of a ration than is issued to the private soldier at the same time. REC. 3. That nothing is contained in this act or the act to which this is an amendment, shall be construed as allowing commutation for rations or as authorizing an officer to receive or purchase rations, except when he requires them for his own use. Szc. 4. That this act shall continue in force only during

APPROVED June 7, 1864

the war.

An Act to amend so much of an act entitled " An act to organize forces to serve during the war," approved February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as relatives to the exemption of certain religious denomina-

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of War shall be authorized to grant exemptions to the members of the various denominations of Christians mentioned in the exemption act of the eleventh of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, who, at that time, belonged to the same, and who were in regular association therewith, upon the terms and conditions specified in that act, or ugon such other terms and conditions as he is authorized to allow exemptions or grant details young heart were cherished and not forgotten. under any of the clauses of the act approved February seventeenth, eighteen bundred and sixty-four, to which this is an amendment. 5sc. 2. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby

authorized to revoke any such exemptions under the act aforesaid, when the same have been obtained by any fraud, APPROVED June 7, 1864.

[CHAP. XXV.]

labor. May He" who temperath the wind to the shorn lamb" sustain this much bereaved family in their sad af-An Act to amend an act entitled " An act to regulate the supplies of clothing to enlisted men of the navy during the war ;" approved April thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That the act entitled "An act to regulate the supplies of clothing to enlisted men of the navy during the war," approved April thirtieth, eighteen hundred a-d sixty-three, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to issue supplies of

APPROVED June 7. 1864.

The Congress of the Confederale States of America do enact, That whenever the usually traveled routes between the homes of members of Congress and the capital are in-terfered with by the enemy, it shall be the duty of military commanders to facilitate the passage of members and delegates going to or returning from Congress, by furnishing transportation in kind for any distances over which they may state in writing they cannot provide themselves with trans-

ficer in furnishing the same. APPROVED June 8, 1864. (CHAP. XXVII.] An Act to provide for the compensation of non-commissioned officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines on detail-The Congress of the Confederate States of America do

enrollment for military service, or from the navy or marine | per ib. for clean. corps, for special duty or extra duty shall be allowed to receive their regular pay, rations and allowances, as it they were performing service in the field. SEC. 2. That all such detached or detailed men shall be sllowed, in addition, not exceeding two dollars per day, and compensation for all extra work, or for any uncommon or industry said displayed in the performance of duties to which they may be assigned, in proportion to the value of such extra worker for any uncommon skill or industry, whether, it be in performing an unusual amount of work with the usual hours of labor, or work performed beyond the usual hour or extraordinary skill, and superior workmanship displayed in the execution of such duties, the value of said extrai bor or uncommon skill or industry, to be determined by the officer or superintendent under whose immediate direction said detached deteiled service may be per formed, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War or Navy. The additional compensation provided in this section shall be the same for both the War and Navy Departments, under certain rules to be prescribed by the President. SEC. 3. That all non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, sailors or marines, detailed to government conractors, shall be so detailed without pay and allowate s,

but shall be compensated for their services by wages received from said contractors, under su'es to be prescribed by he Secretary of War or of the Navy.

Oct 26-43-lawaw [CHAP. XXVIII.]

An Act for the payment of commissioners appointed under the act entitled " An act to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases," and to confer certain powers upon said commissioners. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, Tea: the commissioners appointed under the said set shall be entitled to receive the compensation of two hundred and fifty dollars each per month, from the date of their respective appointments, until the expiration of their service; and that their assistants shall be allowed one hundred and fifty dollars per month, from the date of their appointments, respectively, until the expiration of their

SEC. 2. That the said commissioners shall have the powers conferred upon commissioners appointed by the district courts by the act of the provisional Congress, approved thirtieth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and numbered tw o hundred and seventy-three, in the acts of the said Congress.

[CHAP. XXIX.] An Act to increase the compensation of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the army of the Confeder-The Congress of the Confederate States of America do

enact, That from and after the passage of this act, the pay of the non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the army of the Confederate States be, and the same is hereby, increased seven dollars per month for the pariod

[CHAP. XXX.] An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to establis a Nitre and Mining Bareau," approved April twentysecond, eighteen hundred and sixty-three. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do

have the same pay and alloware s prescribed for officers SEC. 2. Be it further enacted. That chemists and professional assistants, absolutely essential for the operations of the bureau, not to exceed six of each class, shall be appointed by the Becretary of War with pay in no case to te above that of a Lieutenant Colonel of the commissioned

SEC. 3. That this act shall continue in force only du ing he present war. AFPROVED June 9, 1864.

[CHAP. XXXII.]

An Act to amend the laws relating to the tax in kind.
The Congress of the Confederate States of America do visions of the third section of "An act to organize forces enact, That the act approved se enteenth February, eighteen hundred and sixty four entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to lay taxes for the common defence and carry on the government of the Confederate enaol, That the provisions of the third section of the act | States,' approved April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-turee," be, and the same is hereby, amended as tollows: After the word wool" in the first provisio of the fourth paragraph of section ten, the words "in the aggregate," shall be inserted; and in the same article and secion, the word "eight" shall be substituted for the word "five," so as to read : Provided, That Post quartermasters shall direct such delivery to be made at any time withn eight months after the date of said estimates, &c. EEC 2. In all cases where crops, enoject to a tax in kind have been, or may be destroyed, in whole or in part, by fire or any other accidental cause, or by the enemy, if before assessment, the assessor shall regard the part of the crop not destroyed as all that was produced by the owner if after the assessment, and the destruction be satisfactorily proven, the post quartermaster shall also regard the portion of the crop not destroyed as all that was pro-duced, and the proof relieving the producer shall entitle the quartermaster to a credit on his return for the proper-BLC 3. In cases where the quantity of corn reserved

wants of the producer, without any default on his part, up notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and on satisfactory evidence of the fact, the secretary of war, take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law is authorized to allow the money value to be paid for the directs. tithe to the extent thus required. SEC. 4. The law imposing a tax upon the assessed value of property shall not be constructed as to impose a tax upvisional army and to punish lawlessness and irregularities on the products of gardens intended for the use of the faut-

tiy of the owner, nor upon fruit raised for domestic use and not for sale. SEC 5. That the account of slaughtered hogs required by

IN MEMORIAM.

Died, in General Hospital in Richmond, Va., of wounds received in battle before Petersburg, Capt. L. K. KEITH, commanding Co. "G." 61st Regiment B. C. Troops At the commencement of the war the subject of this no-tice, with patriotic ardor and devotion, rushed to arms in the defence of his rights and liberties, and for long and weary years, sacrificing the soft ties of wife, children and friends, and the comforts and allurements of home, has he paced the lonely beat of the sentinel, and unmurmuringly stood the long and weary march, and bivonaced on the cold. wet ground, and faced the death storm of battle with the cheerfulness and self-sacrificing spirit so characteristic of the Southern soldier. At last, like a brave man as he was, he has met death, galiantly leading his men to victory. He fell as brave men fall, with his back to the field and his feet to the foe.

Captain Keith was a native of Long Greek, New Hanover county, N. C., and leaves a widow with children, and large circle of friends to mourn their irretrievable loss. A COMKADE.

Killed at the batt'e of Cedar Creek, in the Valley of Vir-inia, on the 19th inst., Sergt. Chas. H. FARROW, of Co. , 3d N. C. T., aged 23 years and 7 months. Thus has fallen in the prime of life, another noble sacrifice upon the altar of Southern independence. Charlie, enlisted as a private in June, 1861, and had served faithfully through all the battles in which his Reg ment had been engaged up to the one in which he received his death wound. He had been wounded four times previously, and in each case returned to his command promptly, and in fact before his furlough had expired, and was once taken prisoner. He was never absent without leave. He was, indeed, a patriot and a true Southern soldier. For bravery and self possession in an hour of peril, he had few equals and no superiors. The turf of the Vally of Virginia, made sacred by the blood of so many of our friends, has received that of no more nobler a soldier than Charles H. Farrow. Of a refined nature, kind and affable in his manners, he was beloved by all his comrades, and held in high estimation by his officers. Many were the sad countenances, and many a tear correed down the cheeks of his brave comrades when his death was appounced. But insignificant in their grief, indefinite their affection, compared with that of a loving, doting mother, with what crushing weight must this ead affliction fail upon her. May she be comforted by the assurance that though her noble son was away from home and from under the immediate influence of a plous mother, that the religious precepts instilled by her in his The writer of these feeble lines to his memory was intimately associated with him for over two years, and during that time, never heard escape from his lips a harsh word. or knew him guilty of a malicious action. In every hour of trial, he looked to Him alone for protection, and poured forth his soul that he might be spared, not for his own sake, but for that of his mother. But God, in his infinite wisdom, has deemed otherwise, and Charlie has been removed to a better and a brighter world, where the "din of

A FRIEND. WILMINGTON MARKET, NOVEMBER 2, 1864.

battle" is not heard, and where the weary rest from their

BEEF CATILE-Are brought to market sparingly, and stock light. Tuere is a moderate demand for butchering purposes, and prices on the hoof range from \$2 75 to \$3 per ib. for net meat, as in quality.

Bacon—is scarce and in demand. Sells from carts at \$6 to \$7 per lb.

BEESWAX-\$4 to \$5 per lb. BUTTER. - harket bare. We quote at \$12 to \$14 per lb. Corron. - The market has been unsettled during the week, and no sales of consequence have taken place. quote nominally at \$1 50 for uncompressed and \$1 75 per

CORN-\$20 per bushel. Coun MEAL-Sells in the small way from the granaries at \$25 per bushel. COPPERAS—Betails at \$4 to \$5 per lh.

Eggs—Bell from carts at \$5 to \$5 50 per dozen.

FLOUR-None of consequence coming in, and the market is almost bare. We quote in the small way from store at FORAGE.-Fodder \$18 to \$20; Shucks \$8 to \$10, and Hay \$18 per 100 lbs.

Hipes -- Green \$2; dry \$4 to \$4 50 per 1b. LEATHER .- Sole \$23; upper \$28 per ib. LARD-By the bbl., \$5 50 to \$5 per lb. NAILS-\$2 25 to \$3 per lb., by the keg. PEAS .- Cow, \$20 per bushel.

TALLUW-\$4 to \$4 50 per lb.

POTATORS.-Irish \$25 to \$30, and Sweet \$16 to \$20 per POULTRY.-Chickens \$5 to \$7; grown fowls \$8 to \$9 Rice -Market almost bare. We quote at 65 to 75 cents enact, That all persons detailed from the army or after SALT .- Sound made sells from store at \$30 to \$35 per

> EUGAR-\$7 to \$12 per lb., according to quality. by up.—sorghum \$15 to \$16 per gailon. SHEBILING .- Fayetteville factory \$3 624 per yard by the SPIRITS TURPENTINE -\$5 50 to \$3 per gallon.

> YARN-Bells by the base at \$15 per bunch. Woon-is in demand and scarcely any doming to mar-ket. We quote sales during the week by the boat load at \$80 to \$85 for pine, \$85 for ash, and \$100 per cord for oak. MONEY MARKET.

> We have no change to report in the market for the week ist ended, and out little business has been done. We give the following as the buying quotations of the brokers : Four per cent. Certificates \$60 7 30 Notes \$55.

Confederate Bonds from \$100 to \$120, according to date. Bank Notes -- North Carolina \$3 to 4 50; Georgia \$2 50 to 3; South Carolina and Virginia \$8 50 .o 2 75 tor one. Gold \$15; Silver \$13 to \$24; sterling bills \$14 to \$25 for

ME WE HAVE ALL TO BE LAID UPON AN ALTAB; WE have, as it were, to be subjected to the action of fire.

NEW EDITION. TWENTIETH THOUSAND !!

MACARIA,

ALTARS OF SACRIFICE.

BY AUGUSTA J. EVANS, Authoress of " Beulah '

". This magnificent Southern Novel, from the gifted and accomplished mend of Miss Evans, of Mobile, authoress of 'Beulan." and fittingly called " the Madame De Statl of the South," is now in its second edition, revised and cor-

The following extracts, selected from innumerable others, of similar commendations, speak appropriately of its su-From the London Times.

"The South surpasses the North not only in chivalry and military genius, but in the high civilization of surpassing literature also. Macaria is the product of a temale mind; but mascuine, learned and grand, beyond the quanties usually found among literateurs of that sex. It is at once honorable to the couth and hopeful of its fu-

From the New York Daily Times. "It cannot be denied that, in "Macaria," Miss Evans has more than sustained her splendid powers, as first il-'lostrated in 'Bsu'ah;' for the former is far superior in learning, genius and portraiture, to the latter; while, as " a story of the war, it casts far in the shade all Northern

From DeBow's Review. Wiss Evans bids is it to be one of the most shining lights "of our literature. In this, our own judgement corresponds "and we offer this weak and burried tribute at her shrine.

"and bid her 'God speed.' Price.....\$6.00 " *Upon the receipt of the price we will forward this book to any address in the Contederacy, post paid-Orders to receive prompt attention, should be addressed WEST & JUANSON,

Publishers and Booksellers, 145 Main street, kichmond. Oct. 31st 1864. 46.44

ROE SALE at \$12 per bushel, of best quality, at Little River, South Carolina. Having a lot on hand, persons can rely on not being disappointed Those wishing to contract, can do so by addressing me thus : O. GILBERT.

Nov. 3d

Little Liver P. O., Bouth Carolina. 49 65-6-41*

THE undersigned will attend at the following times and places to receive lists of all matured crops, viz: Corn. Fudder, Buckwheat, Rice, Irish Potatoes, Sugar, Molasses. Cotton, Peas Beans, and Ground Peas: At the Burrow, for the farmers of Caintuck, Nov. 18th: Point Caswell, 19an; Piney Woods, 21st and 22d; Upper Black River, 23d and 24th; South Washington, 25th and 26th; hocky Point, 28th and 29th; Lillington, Nov. 20th

NOTICE TO PARMERS.

and Dec. 1st. S. H. BELL. Assessor.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of New Hanover county, a negro man who says that his name is ISAIAH, and says that he belongs to Lieut. Erwin or Irving, Provost from the tax in kind is not sufficient to supply the actual massast at Weldon. The owner of said negro is hereby

R. B. McRAE, Sheriff. 42 61 -6.15

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of New Hanover county, a negro man who says that his name is DICK, and that he belongs to John Tucker, of South Carolina. The owndeid shall have the power to direct the dismounting of any the first section of said act shall be rendered on or about on said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove some commissioned officer or officers, soldier or soldiers, in the first section of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove the first day of March, eighteen handred and sixty-five and property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he o. or said negro is hereb, notified to come forward, prove